REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,580—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of, which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Express 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,740 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	27
„ Carwar	12	„ Coconada	27
„ Marakel	13	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Alleppy	16	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Callingapatam	29
„ Colombo	20	„ Goleapore	29
„ Galle	20	„ False Point	30
„ Negapatam	23	Arrives CALCUTTA	Sept. 1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the like terms for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pentiamah, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Linga	Sept. 3
„ Bushire	22	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Gwadur	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	25	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander M. E. Bayne, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Goaa	25	18	5	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	60	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

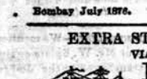
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES. This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To sail positively on the 12th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	12th—Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burns	3141	530	18th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2262	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GERLONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,535 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
HINDOSTAN	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2207	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	676	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2292	546	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents
Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by "Kinross and Sons," a light four seated open Carriage, a strong dog-cart, a pair of handsome Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses, a handsome Bay Arab horse, sets of American single and double Harness, &c., at No. 130, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. A. Fenner, Esq., the same comprises rich stair cut glassware, dinner, breakfast, and desert services, platedware, such as dish covers, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur, and egg frames, tea set, ice pitcher, round salvers, butter pot, set of spoons and forks, a pair fish knife and fork, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as round dining table for eight persons, handsome French side-board, dining-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, teapoys, Tucker's plated double light hanging argand lamp, rich table ornaments, firstrate engravings, a large four-posts bedstead, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, English ice box, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English-built mail phaeton by "Kinross and Sons" in excellent order.

A pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut carriage horses.

A light four-seated open carriage.

A serviceable Bay Arab horse, quiet in double and single harness.

Sets of American double harness, hunting saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at B. B. and C. I. Railway Buildings, Parel.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Thomas James, Esq., the same consists of glass, plated and porcelainware, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND CONSUMERS OF COALS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BEST WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder to close account

About 1,000 tons the best West Hartley steam coals.

To suit small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

10 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES OF TOYS.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2 o'clock P. M., at his room in No. 3 Meadow Street by order of the Pledgee Dayal Naikoo and on account and risk of the Pledger Memon Soolaman Adam.

The cases marked S. A. containing as follows:—

Stereoscopes, mice, clockwork, railways, trumpets, melodion, accordion with instructors, gilt toy watches, enamelled swimming, &c., &c.

Terms of sale—Cash on delivery.

N.B.—Some of the toys are taken out by the pledger from the four cases, and the one case is wholly filled with toys.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th August 1876.

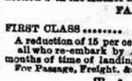
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
„ CHELDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.



SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay,
or to
BINNY & Co., Madras.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Branksome Hall.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given at the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 10th August at 9 P.M. Admission by Ticket, price Rs. 2, obtainable from Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONDUCTOR—J. LOCKE GRAY, Esq.

PROGRAMME.

1ST PART.

Glee .....Sleep while the soft evening breezes...Bishop.
Solo Soprano...The Rose Song ...Balfe.
Pianoforte ..Fantaisie de Salon—Robert le diable...T. Oesten.
Duet .....Soprano and Baritone—Lis-ten and Fritschen .....Offenbach.
Solo Tenor ..Love's request.....Reichardt.
Glee .....Ye spotted Snakes.....Stevens.

2ND PART.

Glee .....Hunting Song .....Smart.
Trio .....Flutes and Pianoforte .....
Glee .....Hark the Curfew's solemn sound .....Attwood.
Duet.....Soprano & Baritone—Dite alla Giovine —Traviata .....Verdi.
Solo Tenor ..Dear England .....Lou s Diehl.
Glee .....A Spring Song (by desire) .....Otto Pinsuti.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of CREDITORS of the Firm of ASSANUND ANNUNDASS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 3, Bombay Green, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, for the purpose of APPOINTING TRUSTEES in whom the ASSETS of the said Firm of Assanund Annundass may be VESTED for the BENEFIT of the CREDITORS; and all Creditors of the Firm are requested to attend.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for Assanund Annundass.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE will be held in the room at the head of Apollo Bunder THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

D. MACKICHAN,
A. McLUGGAN, } Secretaries.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held to-day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. on the paid up Capital of the Company will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after the 10th proximo, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 26th July 1876.

SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held to-day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of NINE PER CENT. on the paid up Capital of the Company will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS standing on the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the Undersigned, on and after 16th August, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their Dividends on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd August 1876.

EDUCATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the ROYAL SCHOOL for DAUGHTERS of OFFICERS of the ARMY, anxious to further extend the benefits of this Institution, are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from Parents or Guardians desirous of obtaining admission for Pupils under Fundamental Law No. VII., which provides that "with a view to afford the advantages of a good Education to the Daughters of Officers of competent means, at a moderate cost, and at the same time to aid the primary object of the Institution, a limited number of Pupils shall be admissible at a remunerating price to be determined by the Governing Body."

The Rate has now been fixed at £80 a year without any extras. The Education given will bear favourable comparison with that of any other Establishment for young Ladies.

Pupils, whose Parents or Guardians desire it, can remain during the vacations at a small additional charge.

Applications should be made without delay to

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London, 3rd August 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

A Uniform Rate of Premium for the Whole World, and for all Professions or Employments.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without fine.

Surrender Value of Policies, (being 40 per cent. of premiums paid)

Fixed at Time of Effecting the Assurance.

Positive Notes or paid-up Policies Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which contains several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a Joint Stock bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises Independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are avoided, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY—AMONTILLADO at Rs. 27 per dozen Cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 43 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	18 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30 0	16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	29 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 50 0	27 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49 0	26 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30 0	16 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	22 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	...	HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26 0	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	19 8	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26 0	...
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 0	LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 44 0	24 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36 0	20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35 0	18 8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8	WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 43 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10 8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22 0	12 0
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	13 8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after	27 0	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16 8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33 0	17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 32 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 31 0	17 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS	17 0	...
MACON	24 0	13 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23 8	...
COGNAC, Pale	24 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY	33 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...	Do. do. **	32 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28 0	...	Do. do. ***	34 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4 0	2 4	VERMOUTH per bottle.	1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) „	3 12	2 0	MILK PUNCH „	...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	3 12	2 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR „	...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green „	7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE per dozen	17 0	...
Monastery { Yellow „	5 12	3 0	ORANGE WINE „	...	...
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 8	2 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	41 0	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 4	...	THIS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... { ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE „	3 4	1 12			
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
ANISETTE „	3 4	...	WINE BITTERS		

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SONS genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES, ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH AUGUST 1876.

Owing to the holidays in Liverpool Friday's news is the latest we have regarding the Cotton Market. The report on that day was firm, at Thursday's advance of 1-16d. to 1-8 on the spot and 1 8d. per lb to arrive, Good Fair Dhollera with the G. F. clause June shipment via Cape being quoted at 4 11/16d., an advance of 5-16d. per lb. from the lowest point.

From New York the latest telegram to hand is of Friday's date. The quotation for ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 11¾ to 12 cents, but November shipment, if correctly quoted, is ¼ cent per lb. lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester on Friday were quiet but steady at unchanged rates, and there is nothing new since our last report respecting the London General Produce Markets. Consols have receded to 96 5 8 and French Rentes after touching 106 had recovered on Saturday to 106¼.

Bar Silver on Thursday advanced from 50¾d. to 51¼d., declined on Friday to 51d., and on Saturday recovered to 51¼d. per oz. Thursday's P. & O Steamer from Southampton brings, as was expected, upwards of £300,000 in Silver for this port, showing that at current rates there is no scarcity of the metal. Further quotations are awaited with considerable interest, the unexpected rate obtained for Council drafts on Wednesday last having increased the uncertainty which previously surrounded the question. Reuter reports that only £500,000 will be offered at the next biddings on the 16th instant, but in addition to this we learn from private sources that the Secretary of State has announced his intention of selling telegraphic transfers at any time at 1s. 5¼d. per rupee. There is little likelihood, however, of this being availed of at such a rate, unless something of an unexpected character turns up before next biddings, and the only effect of the announcement will be to prevent exchange rising beyond the level fixed. The rate obtained at the last allotments still forms the chief subject of discussion in commercial circles, and reports of all kinds are in circulation. In some quarters a belief still exists that the whole amount was taken up by outside speculators, others are of opinion that there has been a mistake in the tenders similar to what took place in February last. This latter view seems the more likely, from the fact of such an unnecessarily high price having been paid. As we pointed out at the time, it is scarce probable that any speculators who would go into the operation would be so badly advised as to pay from 2 to 3 per cent. higher than they need have done, while no Bank could have tendered at the figure except by an oversight. The real facts are pretty certain to come out in a day or two and should it turn out as we have hinted, the effect on Exchange can scarcely fail to be depressing.

The operations in Sterling Exchange to-day have been limited. Rates opened at a decline of ¼d. from the closing quotations of Thursday, but in the afternoon private paper was firmer, there being but few buyers. We quote :—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per rupee.
Ditto 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 8 1/16d.	,,
Documents 8 ditto	1s 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we are not aware of any actual transactions and we still quote nominal at ¼ premium ; 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is firm at Fours, Rs. 102½ to ⅔ ; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 102⅝ to ⅔ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105¼.

The Bank of Bombay return issued to-day shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	,,	Inc. Rs.	4,32,431
Do. do. Branches	,,	Dec. ,,	87,329
Deposits	,,	,,	21,22,879
Government Securities	,,	,,	24,899
Loans	,,	Inc. ,,	9,68,223
Bills Discounted	,,	,,	7,37,145
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	Dec. ,,	34,22,761

This shows a large apparent increase in the public demand for money, but it must be borne in mind that the return is only up to Thursday and in all probability the heavy withdrawals were mainly owing to the holidays, in which case the greater portion of the money will find its way back to the Bank immediately.

The Share Market to-day has been quiet with only a very moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are a shade weaker and in some few instances Spinning and Weaving Shares are the turn lower, although as a general rule there is no actual change. .

Cotton is very firm owing to the continued strong accounts from Liverpool, but during the holidays there was necessarily no buying of any importance, and the uncertainty about Exchange has kept buyers out of the market to-day. Nominally prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, but it is impossible to give exact quotations owing to the irregularity of the selection now available.

Freights are very quiet and both by sail and steam Liverpool rates are almost nominal.

Piece Goods are firm but not active. Buyers are still working on a most limited scale and generally hold out for lower prices owing to the improvement which took place in Exchange on Thursday. Sellers, however, do not press sales, and as things now look in Liverpool, prices will probably be well supported.

Coals are a trifle more active. A cargo of Davison's West Hartley was sold on Saturday at Rs. 21 and of Watson's Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside, both *via* Cape.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.c.	Agra Bank	106
140,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	675 xd.
120,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	721½
1 p.250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,349
(3),000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India	
37 22)	250	125	5 do.	and China	175
20,000	250	all	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
		all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	512

LAND COMPANIES.

3 949	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1,200
7,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	Mazagon Land	435
6 000	7 400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

82	1,250	all	50 p.ct.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,275
5	500	all	...	Alliance Spinning	2,700
33	3,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,550
9	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United	1,240
4,000	10	all	10	Broach Mills	150
1	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,025
1 000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,040
1,000	1,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	535
3 0	3,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,730
1,400	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,280
2 000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
575	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,100
1,000	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co	850
750	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jawraj Balloo Mills	1,125
750	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,170
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
1,200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
437	1,000	all	175 p.	Madras U. Spinning	1,375
2 200	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,320
1,142	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,325
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co	320
1,000	1,000	all	25	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
2,500	400	all	...	Nursy S. & W. Co	405
...	625	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	850
50	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,200
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,010
600	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,080
500	1,000	250	12 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	200
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co	1,005

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21 5 8	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	275
£20	103 1 4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	129
,,	£20	65 7 8	do.	Ditto	73
,,	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Consolidated	1,100
...	£18	19 5 8	15 do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	19,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,910
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
6 00	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co	700
500	500	300	76 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	5 0	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	31
2,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Peacher & Co	405
5,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Vingas Patent Slip Co	35

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th August as compared with the statement issued on the 29th July :—

LIABILITIES.	29th July. Rs.	5th August. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	90,68,979	94,89,350
Do. do. do. at Branches.	28,84,517	27 47,188
Other Deposits	1,40,38,650	1,19 10 711
Post Bills	62 319	62 283
Cash Credits, undrawn	3 17 648	3,97,510
	3.83,15,053	3 66 07,142
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	66,55,831	66,30,932
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,61,105	14,45,940
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,25,653	23,33,876
Current Accounts, overdrawn	498	598
Bills Discounted	1,20,24,466	1,27,61,611
Stamps	4,143	4,076
Dead Stock Rs. 5,16,425		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,425	3,61,425
Bullion	6 51,981	6.60.764
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,58,3,681	1,24.07,920
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3.83,15,053	3,66,07,142

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Precurseur, 1,004 tons, Captain A. Senaine, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo from Bordeaux.

The P. and O Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, 2,064 tons, Captain R. Methver, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 25th and Madras 31st July, and Galle 2nd August, with the China mails, general cargo and Mr. Vetroner, as a passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Kurrachee (August 4th,) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Croley, Conductor Wellerjell, and five deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China mails, 2,775 chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Point de Galle.—Captain L. Gifford, and Mr. Graham. For Singapore,—Mr. Davis, and a native servant.

The Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain T. W. Tillson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (July 9th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—50 packages roll sulpher, 95 packages copper sheets, 110 packages China clay, 8 packages zinc sheets, 1 package cloth, 2 packages, bobbins, 3 packages acids, 7 packages dyes, 30 packages stout, 22 packages wine, 9 packages books, 22 parcel, 25 packages iron safes, 4 packages iron chests, 7 packages wine and spirits, 50 packages tin plates, 2 packages twine, 10 packages yarns, 177 packages cotton, 9 packages woolens, 1 package sample, 256 packages soap, 6,697 packages fish plates, 17 packages earthenware, 4 packages lumps, 2 packages tallow, 3 mill stones 300 packages alem, 24 packages paints, 6 packages axles, 2 packages picks, 15 packages paper, 9 packages wire rope, 2 packages cutlery, 62 packages tobacco pipes, 8 packages glass globes, 7 packages glass ware, 53 packages hardware, and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
6	Vingoria (s)	Sayer	Kurrachee, 7 Aug 4.
,, 7	Nepaul (s)	Methven	Calcutta, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Albania	Seely	Calcutta.
	Kashgar (s)	Baker	China. &c.
	Precurseur (s)	Senaine	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer S rat, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Nepaul, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
3 Edith Warren..... Clarke .....Liverpool, May 10.
Jean Jacques .....Hirigoyen.....Covelong, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
3 Mula(s)..... ....
L'inquist ....
Foyle..... ....
City of Amoy ....
Marlborough ....
Melville ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 7.

From Liverpool.

Clive s—3 cases wall paper, Treble Surrafally and Co ; 10 casks hardware and 25 bundles buckets, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen ; 8 casks paint, Abdoolhoosen Heptoola and Co ; 10 packages hardware, Rashboy Tyebally.
Strathleven s—2 bales wall paper, Tyebaly Surrufally and Co.

From London.

Surat s—6 cases cochineal, Javerchund Goomanchund.
Malwa s—3 cases clocks, B. v A Hormusjee.
Tiverton—2 cases pictures and frames, Hajee Sewjee.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—80 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co ; 200 cases brandy, Nowroji e Ardaseer and Sons.
Fanne—1 0 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 7.

For Liverpool.

Annot Lyle—102 bales cotton, Fumreeddas Umbalal ; 57 bales cotton, Assur Sumjee ; 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee.
Macedonia s—75 cwts coir yarn, Sewjee Lalljee ; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Todiseedass ; 33 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 75 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 60 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 66 bales wool, Shamjee V erjee ; 5 bales wool, Jaithanund Chellaram ; 25 bales wool, Doonerjee Munjee ; 200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 84 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 150 bales cotton, Sewram Ramchunder ; 95 bales cotton, Goculdass Todiseedass ; 40 bales wool, Mootee Jaitha ; 27 bales wool and 2 bales rags, Gordhun Lilladhur ; 13 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Strathleven s—197 cwts ambahulies and 44 cwts mat wonion, Tornin Ender-jee ; 167 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutlow ; 45 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy ; 2 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Alladerabhoy Feerbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, Rottonsee Poonsee and Co ; 95 bags linseed, W & A Graham and Co ; 48 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vissonjee ; 33 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund ; 470 cwts gall nuts, Sewjee Kessowjee.
Clive s—280 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

For London.

Nepaul s—72 bales senna leaves, 10 bales skins, 126 packages coir yarn and 28 bags coffee, P and O Co ; 10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co ; 16 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia ; 17 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum ; 88 cwts coffee, Sullman Hasum.

For Havre.

Magdala—5 bales cotton, Dewjee Gungadhur.
Nepaul s—280 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Hull.

Lanarkshire—14,000 packages linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Surat s—500 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

For Trieste.

Surat s—200 bales cotton and 1 000 tobacco, P and O Co.

For Venice.

Surat s—100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Genoa.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Calcutta.

Jane Law—51 bales cotton, Nagechund Nowrungroy.

For Hong Kong.

Kashgar s—20 cwts sumada stone, Abdool Hoosen Neezamally ; 400 baskets onions, Hussonlall ; 1 box silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 1 box silver coins, Yuthing Chong and Co ; 25 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 40 bales cotton, Hurjeevandass Mondass ; 9 chests opium, Hajee Vamed Sesa-ka ; 24 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 31 chests opium, A Habibhoy ; 13 chests opium, Rowcun Rambelas ; 13 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath ; 94 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 17 chests opium, Vaishchund Toota ; 144 chests opium, Bhoychund Joomkha ; 144 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 6 chests opium, H jeremull Nursingdas ; 6 chests opium, Hursookdass Chimamram ; 19 chests opium Sewsun er Govindram ; 8 chests opium, Tara hund Gunsamdass ; 28 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellia ; 54 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 chests opium, Vallubdass Hemchund ; 86 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 31½ chests opium, Jairaz Jairaz.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—75 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 44 chests opium Jaseram Gunsahdass ; 14 chests opium, Hurmuntram Hurdendas ; 15 chests opium, Surutram Bhay ; 25 chests opium, Curretjee Bomanjee and Co ; 14 chests opium, A Habibhoy ; 5 chests opium, Gooroodayal Gungabux ; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

2064 Nepal (s), Methven—Mails, 11th August.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1347 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1453 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1588 Strathleven (s), Pearson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

529 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 18th August.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1312 Othonia, E ed—Wallace & Co.
924 Tiber, White—Finlay Scott & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HULL.

794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

815 Shieve Bloom, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1446 Glenlyon, Erskine—Wallace & Co.
786 Norwood, Watrous—Wallace & Co.
1135 Royal Family, Flower—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

855 Trait D'Union, Herve.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1192 Astrocana, James—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
790 Florence Trent, Short.
1485 Hampden, Tod—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herri an—Farnham & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Robertson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1230 Khandalla (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MADRAS.

734 John Allan, Horne—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

810 Clive (s), French—W. Nicol & Co.
885 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.
315 Vingorla (s), Sayer—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

708 Ava (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
547 Calcutta (s), Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
1036 Fortune, Taylor.
1429 Inspector, Erskine.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nscoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salem, Nscoda.
204 Leticia, Nscoda.
162 Ocrun (-), Baker.
3-8 Pearl (s), Nscoda.
141 Pehiwan (s), DeCosta.
185 Spitfire (s), Nscoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
533 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·768
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·2
Minimum do. do	77·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	495
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during month	0·50 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	87·17 ,,

HIGH COURT.—8TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

For Judgment.

72-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ramserauli Nevalmull vs Ballcobhoy Chimanlall and another.—In person.

Long Causes.

234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Shagal—N N Kothare.—Part heard.
235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.
238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others.
471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhaydass Hurbhoy vs Goverdhundass Kurbhoy and others—Shapoorjee and Jehangirdass.
272-76—Shapoorjee and Thanurdas—Framjeewundass Sewram vs Trebhovundass Doolroodass—Tyabjee and Sayani.
286-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Mahomed Rowjee vs Cumuley Premjee—Shapoorjee and Thanurdas.
294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee Dhanroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Motion.

1073-68—Shamrao P Ramchundra—Yeshwant vs Nagindass Heerachund—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part head.
45-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nagindass Heerachund vs Hurychund Mahadeo—Shamrao P—Part heard.

Long Cause.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and another vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, and two Assessors, Mr. Osmiston and Mr. Gostling.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandidhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.
Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

Long Cause.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimut ba widow—Lynch and Tobin—Specially fixed.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

374-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Framjee P vs Sorabjee Munherjee G—Balcrushna and B.
442-75—Mr Fletcher (for pauper)—Kershina Norenha vs Baboo Khendv Naewn—J Cama.
345-76—Shapoorjee and Thanurdass—Jvaram Amberam vs Sarabai and another—No appearance.
346-76—Prescott and Winter—A. Brunbeck vs Fazulbhoy Casum Nathoo—No appearance.
347-76—Shamorji and Thanurdass—Premjee Mohunjee and another vs Morarjee Nagoocath and another—No appearance.
362-76—Mulji and Bomanjee—Muljee Bhowamdass Barbhaya vs Jamsetjee Ardaseer—No appearance.

Long Causes.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.
571-75—M Fletcher—Sonirabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Rewar.
303-75—Janardhun and G—Tar Mahomed Esas and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thanurdas.
150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Jasrar hun and Ghandhidhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Surajoodeen Soolfanally and another vs Rahi—Allabhoy—Crawford and Bosry.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai widow and others—Crawford and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 5.

Montgomery, Major Gen, Bombay Staff, on——, from——.

August 6.

Chambers, Major, Bengal 6th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Edwardesabad.
Forrest, Lieut, Bengal 4th Punjaub Cavalry, to appear before a Med Board, from Dera Ghazee Khan.

DEPARTURES.—August 7.

Gifford, Captain, Bengal 57th Regt, on duty, to Point de Galle.
Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, to Sea.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, August 5.)

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comsr, reported his departure on the six months' special leave granted to him per steamship Batavia, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st instant.

Public Works Department.

Messrs J H Wilson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, and J G H Glass, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over and received charge respectively of the Jubbulpore District, on the afternoon of the 27th July 1876.

The following transfers of officers in the Engr Branch of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, are ordered by the Chief Comsr :—Mr H Irwin, tempor y Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from the Nagpur to the Saugor Road Division.

Mr R J B Thomson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Saugor Road Division to the Eastern Division.

Lt G F Call, R E, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Kanhan to the Nagpore Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, August 5.)

General Department.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr W C Turner, Mag and Collr, Bulandshahr, privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 1st Sept. 1876.
Mr W H Hudson, Offg Joint Mag and Dep Collr, in charge of the Kassia Sub-division privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 29th July, 1876.
Mr R G Currie, Mag and Collr, Shahjahanpur, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, with effect from the 24th of July, 1876.
Mr J P LaTouche, Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Bulandshahr, during the absence on leave of Mr W C Turner, or until further orders.
Mr J C Robertson, Mag and Collr, Allahabad, to officiate as Deputy Genl of Registration, and Comsr of Excise and Stamps, during the absence on deputation of Mr W S Halsey, or until further orders.
Mr R D Seedling, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Gorakhpur, to hold charge of the Kassia Sub-division, during the absence on leave of Mr W H Hudson, or until further orders.
The Rev T W Robberds, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to be Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, with effect from the date of taking charge.
The services of the Rev G D Symonds, Chaplain of Bareilly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab, with effect from the 1st Aug. 1876, or subsequent date.
Mr A M Markham, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Allahabad, during the deputation of Mr J C Robertson, or until further orders.
Mr C W Mellor, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Mahianda, during the absence on leave of Mr R G Currie, or until further orders.
Mr C F Hall, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr, Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Mr W Young, or until further orders.

Medical Department.

Mr J C Ellis, Civil Surgn, Etah, two months' privilege leave with effect from the 15th Aug 1876.
In continuation of Govt Notification No 111A, dated the 25th of Feb. 1876, placing the services of Surgn-Major A Garden at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, Surgn-Maj A H Sandwith, M D, is appointed a Civil Surgeon, N W Provinces, with effect from the date of his ceasing to be Civil Surgn of Naini Tal.
In consequence of the retirement of Mr J Sheetz, Civil Surgn Fatehpur, Surgn G C Hall to be a Civil Surgn, 2nd class, with effect from the 22nd of June, 1876.

Public Works Department.

(Buildings and Roads Branch.)

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr W F Heath, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Archæological Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr A G Crampton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, will temporarily officiate for Mr Heath, until further orders.
Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr F J Hall, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr M A Kelly, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bulandshahr Division to the Rohtuk Sub-Division, Sahanpur Dist, Meerut Provincial Division.
With reference to Notification Nos 48 and 49E C, dated 23rd May, 1876, Mr W Bk, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr C L Bickers, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Hamirpur Dist, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the forenoon of the 26 h June, 1876.
Mr R D Mills, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Jumna Canal, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, from the 15th Aug, or subsequent date.
Mr E A Carswell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Eastern Jumna Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 20th July, 1876, of the special leave granted him in Notification No C 230 E, of 3rd June last.
Mr J O Green, Asst Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, is granted prifilleges leave of absence for three months.
Maj B J Parsons, R C, Ex Engr, Rohilkand Canals, availed himself on the 8th of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C326 E of the 10th, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 18th July, 1876.
Mr W J Green, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Personal Asst to the Superintending Engr, 2nd Circle, is transferred temporarily to the Eastern Jumna Canal, vice Mr Mills, proceeding on leave.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, August 3.)

Irrigation Branch.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Engr Establishment of the Irrigation Branch with effect from the date specified :—
Maj R Home, R E, Sirhind Canal Circle, Superintending Engr, 2nd grade, promoted temporary to Superintending Engr 1st grade with effect from forenoon of 12th June 1876, vice Colonel Brownlow, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, transferred to the N W Provinces.
Colonel J Fulton, R A, Western Jumna Canal Circle, Superintending Engr, 3rd grade, promoted temporary to Superintending Engr, 2nd grade with effect from the forenoon of 12th June 1876, vice Colonel Brownlow, Supt Engr, 1st grade, transferred to the N-W Provinces.
The Punjab Govt have no further need of the services of Mr R Marshall, Clerk, 4th class, 2nd grade, on probation, attached to the office of Superintending Engr, Bari Doab Canal Circle, after the 31st July 1876.
Mr E C Palmer, Ex Engr, Special Survey Division, is transferred temporarily to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, and is appointed to officiate as Dist Engr of that Division during the absence on privilege leave of Captain R H Palmer.
Mr Palmer took over charge of the Division on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1876.
Mr J Doyle Smithe, Ex Engr, 3rd Division Bari Doab Canal, is allowed six weeks' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th June 1876.
Mr G M R Field, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, officiated as Ex Engr of the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, from the 29th June to the 7th July 1876, both days inclusive.
Lt S L Jacob, Ex Engr, Special Work Division, Bari Doab Canal, took over charge of the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, from the 7th July 1876, on relief from duties of Mr Field, on the 7th July 1876, in addition to his own duties.
Mr L Heath, Ex Engr, Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from 1st Aug or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
Mr H Daniell, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr during the absence of Mr Heath.
Privilege leave of absence for seventy-six days, with effect from 1st July 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Baly Nath Mukerjee, Clerk, 3rd class, 3rd grade, attached to the Special Works Division, Bari Doab Canal Circle.
Mr S Preston, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 3rd Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 30th June 1876, to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the same date.
Mr H V S Baker, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from 3rd Division to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal.
He left the former division on the afternoon of the 28th June 1876, and joined the latter at the same time.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOBLE—August 7th, at Bombay, the wife of G. E. Noble, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARDAGH—YETTIE.—August 2nd, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, A. Ardagh to Clarissa, daughter of the late Mr F. A. Yettie.
WEBB—ARNELL.—July 31st, at Secunderabad,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CIVILIAN GRIEVANCES.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH AUGUST.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from London, 4th August :—

The principal proposals sanctioned by Lord Salisbury are retiring pensions to men over twenty years' service, offer of bonus of a year's pay to senior military members of the Punjab and Oudh Commission; such vacancies to be filled by local promotions and posting in the North-West Provinces of men from the overstocked years to grades corresponding with their own.

The Calcutta Committee's proposals are only a minimum scale of pay scouring Rs. 1 200 for twelve years' service with retrospective effect from 1st May. A small increase in the numbers of district officers, and the proposal for retiring pensions to civilians in overstocked years are negatived.

CHOLERA AT NAGPORE.

NAGPORE, 7TH AUGUST.

Cholera has appeared in Nagpore. Two cases have occurred in the Mayo Hospital to-day, of which one proved fatal.

THE MADRAS SALT COMMISSION.

COOTACAMUND, 7TH AUGUST.

The Salt Commissioners have completed their tour of all the districts here and are framing their report. They leave for their respective appointments on the 15th instant.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BIEBER.

BANGALORE, 7TH AUGUST.

Captain Bieber, who recently fell out of a railway carriage while travelling here from Madras, died last night and was buried to-day with military honours. Hopes of his recovery were entertained till the last, but a sudden relapse took place yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞.
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872....	106½
Exchange on India	1-7⅛.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
2½ do. do.	83
5½ do. do.	86½
Bar Silver	51½.
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£83,750,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,750,000
Arrivals—Aberumen, Childwall Hall and Bellona.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—7TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 5-20 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W. thermometer 86, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 48 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 5, thermometer 83, barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 76. Fall of rain 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair wind N. W. S. W. thermometer , 90 barometer 29·97.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. and W. strong, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR, Davenport and Baber arrived at Shanghai on Monday, 3rd July, by the steamer Djemnah.

WE hear that cholera has broken out at Gungawaram in the Sholapore district, and that measures have been taken to prevent it from spreading.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE is said to have prepared a scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, which is to come into force about next December.

THE telegraph repairing vessel Agnes returned to Penang from the Nicobars on the 10th July. She had been unable to do anything towards repairing the Madras cable on account of the bad weather. She was by late advices to come down from Penang to Singapore, and then proceed to repair the Batavia cable.

THE severity of the famine in China may be judged from the reports from different quarters in the neighbourhood of Fooshow, which, the *N. China Herald* tells us, show that there were about 5,000 dead bodies found afloat near the Large and Small Bridges, and the Pagoda Anchorage; many drifted down from the up-country; the sufferings in the up-country must have been very severe, as of the 5,000 bodies there are only 200 estimated as belonging to the city.

A FEW days ago a London correspondent of a contemporary published, and several contemporaries have since copied, a statement to the effect that "Mr. Maclean, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, looks terribly broken by ill-health, and seems as if he certainly would never go back to the East." This description of Mr. Maclean must have caused a good deal of anxiety to many of his friends, but we are glad to be able to state that it is erroneous. Mr. Maclean has lately written to friends in Bombay in the most cheerful terms about his health, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not be able to return to India in the course of a few months.

THE reason for the despatch of silver from Bombay to China is evident from the China papers to hand yesterday. On the 1st July, the report was as follows :—"Money is very dear at present. Some time ago the Taotai fixed the maximum rate of interest at tls. 1 per mille per day; so this of course cannot be exceeded. But lenders charge a premium of tls. 0·80, which has very much the same effect. Practically a borrower has at present to pay tls. 1·80." On the 8th July, we are told, that "while a plethora of silver in Europe is depreciating the rate of exchange, a dearth of it at Shanghai curiously enough sustains the price of dollars at an unusually high rate."

WE wonder whether it ever struck the native Justices, says the *Englishman*, who, by their late resolution, deprived the shipping of the port of a necessary of life, how large a number of their fellow-countrymen were affected by it. The returns of the seamen shipped and discharged in this port for the year 1875-76 show that, out of a total of 12,841 seamen shipped, 7,628 were Indians, and, of the remainder, 1,413 natives of other parts of Asia. Similarly, out of 10,613 seamen discharged, 6,180 were Indians, and 968 natives of other parts of Asia. Where would be the employment of all these men but for the shipping which frequents the port? Surely, the supply of such a necessary as pure water, on payment, is not a great return for the employers of those men to ask.

KINGCRAFT, the celebrated Waler plater in India, has been sold for Rs. 13,000 to Captain Davison, who will probably take him to England when he goes home towards the end of the year. Mr. Maitland, having determined on visiting the Colonies himself for the purpose of selecting a likely youngster for the Indian Turf, showed his judgment by buying Kingcraft as a two year old, in 1873 at Sydney, and the Little Wonder of India, as he has been called, has done full justice to his purchaser's acumen by winning twenty-six races for him in India, including one dead heat. The gallant little horse has, in fact, only suffered one defeat—at Wellington last May when he carried 10st. 7lbs. to Lord Clifden's 9st. 0lbs., the crushing weight telling over that severe hilly course, so much more than on the flat courses of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Kingcraft is to have a chance at home as he is still fresh on his pins, and his legs are as sound as his heart.

WE learn from the *Straits Times* of July 22nd that the state of affairs in Perak is satisfactory. Reports from all sources are to the effect that the people have settled down quietly, and the state of trade is improving. The commission appointed to inquire into the alleged complicity of several prisoners in the mur der of Mr. Birch is still holding its sittings. Datu Sagor was brought before it to hear the nature of the charges preferred against him and he has been brought back to Singapore a prisoner. An incident of some importance has occurred in connection with that disastrous event—namely the submission to justice of the Maharaja Lelah and Pundak Indut; the chiefs who figured prominently in the Perak disturbances, and it is only due to the Maharaja of Johore to state that it is to his friendliness and feeling of confidence we are again indebted for this circumstance, important as showing that the native chiefs have been brought to the admission that our beneficent rule is hailed with satisfaction by the people, and that those who have sinned against our laws can obtain no encouragement in their insubordination and have eventually to throw themselves on our mercy.

ON the 30th of June last, the little line of railway, at present only 4¼ miles in length, was opened with the customary formalities of invitations, a special train, which contained 164 persons, a tiffin, speeches and the return home all safe and sound. We find in the *North China Herald*, of July 1, the following description of the line :—"The line, which is merely an experimental one, constructed with a view to something better following, is of only 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. All the earthwork is finished, and the station-houses at Woosung creek and at the signal station at Woosung are built. Seven miles of rails are laid, and out of a total of thirteen bridges, twelve have been completed; and the thirteenth is in progress. The permanent station at Shanghai is in course of erection, and we understand it is to be of an ornamental character. It may also be of interest to know that the weight of the engines is 9 tons in working order, and that each engine carries enough coal and water to run to Woosung and back. The carriages are well built and fitted, are five feet wide, and constructed to accommodate twenty passengers in the first class, and twenty-four in the second and third. The total length of the line is nine and a quarter miles."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes as follows in praise of "a modern Father Matthew :"—"The Reverend G. Gregson, who may well be styled the Apostle of Temperance and the worthy successor of the immortal Father Matthew, has promoted the cause of temperance in the ranks in the face of very many difficulties and discouragements with indomitable courage, unwearied zeal and infinite benevolence of heart. Conceiving, not erroneously it may be conceded, that the great majority of military offences in the ranks are born of intemperance, Mr. Gregson has set himself to work in earnest, labouring long and ardently to stamp out the pest and, as it would appear, with results wholly beyond expectation. Thoroughly understanding those with whom he has to do—usually half the battle—our teetotal reformer, without perhaps preferring any claim to the possession of fervid eloquence with singular single mindedness and an order of rhetoric that reaches the hearts of his hearers, has for some years followed up his object with rare patience, energy, and tact, and a *suaviter in modo* which perhaps—seeing that the British warrior is far more easily led than driven—has contributed in no small degree to the conversion of the host who have come over and enrolled themselves disciples of this reverend reformer's doctrine of teetotalism."

THE Viceroy has taken a week's trip, starting on the 1st of August. The spot visited is described by the Simla paper in the following paragraph :—"The Viceroy started this morning for a week's trip into the interior as far as Narkundah. The mist which envelopes the mountains during this season will prevent His Excellency enjoying the magnificent view of the snowy range visible from that spot, unless the clouds are more than usually propitious, and lift themselves for a hasty peep. Lord Lytton is accompanied by Colonel Hall, Acting Superintendent, Hill States. He went out to 'The Gables' Mushobra, a favourite retreat, on Monday, the 31st July, and from thence took his departure by the lower road *via* the Mohosoo Dawk Bungalow. This portion of the road, past Mushobra to where it joins the new cutting not far from Fagoo made by the 32nd Pioneers in 1873, has not been kept in repair, and so gradually has become disused. A portion of it fell down during the heavy rains of last year, virtually cutting off all access to the much frequented Mohosoo Dawk Bungalow, but on the Viceroy expressing a desire to travel by it, orders were issued to the Rana of Kotee, in whose territory it lies, to have it put in order without delay. A host of coolies were collected, and the road rendered passable in a wonderfully short space of time."

IN another column will be found the judgment by Mr. Justice Pinhey, in the case of Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee *vs.* James Bapty. This case has been before the Court for several days and has been exaggerated by the plaintiff into undue proportions, the claim of Rs. 12,700 as damages being declared by the Judge to be "monstrous." The plaintiff called himself "a great merchant," but his largest purchase did not, on his own statement, exceed Rs. 200. He charged Mr. Pearse, who executed a distress warrant against him, with being a sort of housebreaker and robber, and as having stolen his watches and money. The plaintiff also charged Mr. Spencer, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, with listening only to his opponent's counsel, but, as Mr. Justice Pinhey remarked, without a shadow of foundation for the allegation. Mr. Justice Pinhey censured the plaintiff very severely for his conduct, especially for the manner in which he had brought his two sons to perjure themselves as regards the facts of the case. "It was a very bad case," added his Lordship, "a great deal of fraudulent evidence had been produced and there had been a vast amount of perjury on behalf of the plaintiff." A decree was given for the defendant with costs, and the Judge made a general order for the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the plaintiff for the forgeries he had produced as evidence, the precise nature of the charge to be settled hereafter. The plaintiff said he should appeal.

AFTER the examination of the witnesses in the case before Mr. Douglas Crawford at Hyderabad, Sind, in which Mr. Pope, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph, was accused of causing the death of Ibrahim, a camel-man in his service, had concluded, Mr. Crawford committed the accused for trial before the Judge of the Sessions Court, Kurrachee. After going through the evidence, Mr. Crawford said :—

I must hold that in this case by accused's own showing the provocation was voluntarily provoked by him, though as I do not believe that it was provoked as an excuse for doing harm to Ibrahim (for I do not think that in any case the accused would have anticipated that the abuse and threatening gesture alleged by him was likely to provoke Ibrahim to assault him) I presume it (the provocation) could not come under exception 1, Section 300 I. P. C. and which is applicable to sections 334 and 335 I.P. C. I therefore charge accused with causing both hurt and grievous hurt on sudden and grave provocation in order that it may not be necessary for the Sessions Court to amend the charge supposing the Judge to take that view of the case.

My reason for not disposing of the case myself is that the accused being a European British subject, and considering the position he holds in the service of Government, I think that he should be tried by a higher tribunal than mine on a charge which if proved would make the passing of a sentence of imprisonment necessary.

It having been represented to me that accused is in a very weak state of health, suffering from great mental prostration, and that delay in the disposal of this case must aggravate his symptoms and a certificate of his symptoms having been shown to me, the genuineness of which I have no reason for questioning, I would strongly urge that application be made to the Sudder Court for a special Sessions to be held at the earliest possible date for the trial of this case.

CRICKET.

PIGMIES *VS.* GIANTS.

THE Giants gave the Pigmies as good a day's leather hunting on Saturday as the veriest glutton among them could have wished for! Their ill-luck commenced by their Captain having his temper seriously ruffled from the vigorous salutation of a stalwart Giant affecting as it did the *tenderest* sympathies of a rowing man! He lost the toss and turned out his team of 15 at 11-30 The bowling of the Pigmies was below par, and was completely collared before the first wicket fell with the total of 68. Alban played very steadily for 31 and Stopford made his 35 in excellent form, but the feature of the innings was Richardson's hitting to square leg and long on, the ball from one hit pitching pretty well on to the steps of the Fort school, while another rolled against the wall of the Government Mews! His contribution of 45 was the largest single score of the day. Cameron and McHinch both played well for their runs, and it was not till half-past 4 o'clock that the last Giant's wicket fell, with a total of 181 runs.

The Pigmies started badly with their innings, Stopford with the ball, and Richardson behind the wicket, proving altogether too many for them. Baker, however, sustained his reputation as a good man in an up hill game, but beyond him, no one scored till towards the close, when Arnott came to the front, and hit telling hits and good all-round play saved his side from actual defeat as when time was called he had made 30 runs not out, being well seconded by the staying powers of his partner Whitcomb the score standing at 81 runs for 12 wickets with one man to go in. Jones' long stopping was particularly good throughout, and Mackenzie and Baker proved good men at point and the wicket respectively. Stopford's bowling analysis showed well, 96 balls being bowled for 46 runs and 8 wickets. The following are the particulars :—

PIGMIES.

L. R. W. Forrest, b Stopford	0
W. A. Baker, ct Cartwright, b Stopford.....	20
C. Young, ct and b Stopford	0
C. Gray, ct Richardson, b Stopford.....	0
N. Oliver, run out	1
J. Oliver, ct Alban, b Stopford.....	0
M. R. Wyer, st Richardson, b Stopford.....	2
W. E. Young, ct Stranack, b Stopford	3
F. S Hore, b Chalmers	0
H. Maxwell, b Stopford.....	1
J. Arnott, not out	30
G. K. Remington, b Chalmers.....	4
J. C. Boevey, ct Mackenzie, b Chalmers.....	0
P Whitcomb, not out.....	8
Capt. M rryat to go in	0
Byes	0
Wides	10
No Ball	1
Total...	81

GIANTS.

A. B Stopford, b W. E. Young	35
C. F. Alban, run out	31
H. T. Mackenzie, ct W. E. Young, b Wyer ...	4
H. A. Richardson, l b w, b C. Young.....	45
C. A. W. Cameron, ct Wyer	19
A. McHinch, b Wyer	16
H Sartorius, b C. Young	0
W. M. Tennent, ct Marryat, b C. Young	3
A. B. Chalmers, b C. Young.....	4
H. W. Jones, b C. Young	12
H. D. Cartwright, b Wyer	3
F. D. Stranack, ct N. Oliver, b Wyer.....	0
A. R. Russel, b Wyer	1
W. Morris, not out	0
Byes	8
Leg Byes	1
Wides	5
Total...	184

AN APPEAL BY THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK DISMISSED.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *VS.* MOTILAL SUMBHOOLAL.

THE Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent sat in the Appeal Court on Saturday last when an appeal by the London Bank in the abovementioned case was disposed of. Mr. Farran, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants. The Advocate General, with Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

Mr. Farran opened the appeal. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,450, the amount of calls due on thirty five shares of the Bank of which the defendant was the holder. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Kemball, who on the 14th December, 1875, passed judgment for the defendant and ordered the plaintiffs to pay the defendant's costs. The defendant had denied having received any notices except the balance order at Bassein. Mr. Stead, the liquidator's agent, had posted the balance order on the 6th April, 1875, which was received from London. A special bailiff personally carried the order on the 19th May, 1875, to Bassein and served it on the defendant. Defendant swore that that was the only document he received. Mr. Justice Kemball was of opinion that the defendant's signature was not proved, and gave a decree for him. The grounds of appeal from the decree were :—1. That the judge wrongly held it was not proved that the defendant had ever been a shareholder in the plaintiffs' company; 2, that he was wrong in holding it was not proved that the several notices referred to in the plaint had been served upon the defendant; 3, that he was wrong in holding that the balance order of the 26th January, 1871, was not conclusive evidence that the sum of Rs. 2,450 was at the date of such balance order, due from the defendant to the plaintiffs; and 4, that he ought to have passed a decree for the plaintiffs, with interest and costs.

The Chief Justice said that, even if they assumed that all the notices had been served upon the defendant, there was no conclusive evidence to show that the signature was in his handwriting.

Three of the Court interpreters were then examined as to the similarity of defendant's signatures with those on the documents put in by the plaintiffs. Mr. Balaji, the acting chief translator, was of opinion that there was a similarity, whereas the other two interpreters were of a contrary opinion.

Their Lordships attached great weight to the opinion of Mr. Justice Kemball, with which two of the interpreters agreed. The appeal was therefore dismissed and Mr. Justice Kemball's decree was affirmed; but owing to a doubt about a certain point which the Appeal Court had, each party was ordered to bear his and their own costs of the appeal.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, to receive the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 31st May 1876, to elect directors in place of those retiring by rotation, to appoint auditors, &c. Mr. Cursetjee N. Cama was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the directors' report, of which printed copies had been circulated, was taken as read.

The following resolutions were then adopted—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, That the directors' report and balance sheet and profit and loss account be received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. M. M. Dadina, and seconded by Mr. Moomna Ganajee, That Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esqs, be re-elected directors of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. M. M. Dadina, and seconded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, That the balance of profit and loss account be carried forward to next year's account.

Proposed by Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Perozsha M. Jeejeebhoy, That Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia be elected auditors, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, and seconded by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, That the appointment of Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and of Gungadas Runchordas, Esq., as directors of the Company, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, That the offer of a surrender of their lease and payment of Rs. 35,000 made by the Freré Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) in full settlement including arrears of rent, of the Company's claim in respect of the lease to the Freré Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such sum of Rs. 35,000 to be invested in or upon Government securities and held subject to the directions of the shareholders.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

UNDER the presidency of the same Chairman, the meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary general meeting, when the following special resolution was passed :—

Proposed by Mr. M. M. Dadina, and seconded by Mr. Manockjal Goculdas, That the Directors of the Company be authorised and empowered to sell by public auction or private contract and in one or more lot or lots as to them may seem advisable at such time or times and subject to such condition as to title or otherwise and for such price or prices as they may think fit, the properties of the Company known as "the rock" and "bellair," with the appurtenances thereto belonging and all other the land, messuages, tenements and hereditaments belonging to the Company, situate on the west side of a road known as Gorupdeo Road and at Tanna, with power to buy in at any sale and resell and do all other acts and things respecting such sale or sales as they may think fit, and invest the proceeds thereof in or upon guaranteed securities of the Government of India, and to hold the same subject to the directions of the shareholders.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

HIGH COURT.—7TH AUGUST.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.)

RUNSORDAS GOCULDAS *vs.* KHOOSHUR JADOWJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. TELANG, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, for the plaintiff, moved for the discharge of an order appointing Mr. Hart special commissioner. Subsequently to that order the parties had agreed to an order for reference to arbitrators, which was taken to the Judge in chambers; but he refused to sign it until the former order was discharged.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, for the defendants except Moolchund Nathoo, consented.

Moolchund did not appear, nor was there an affidavit of service of notice upon him to appriss him that this matter was coming on.

Mr. Inverarity suggested with a view to save the parties the expense of appearing again, that the order be made subject to an affidavit of service upon Moolchund being filed.

His Lordship directed that the order of the 15th December 1874 should be discharged, and an order for reference made, subject to the filing of an affidavit of service of notice upon Moolohund Nathoo.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Bawa Dya Pursad, was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee with the theft of three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of Raghoonath Wassoodew, brother of the late Hon. Narayen Wasoodew. The prisoner was arrested under a warrant issued by the above named Magistrate on the 2nd instant, on an information laid by the complainant on that day charging the prisoner with the theft.

Mr. Raghoonath Wassoodew was re-called and re-affirmed, and the following information was read and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, which ran as follows :—I live on my property and reside at Lohar Chawl. I know one Bawa Dya Parsad. He is a hakim by profession. During the last month he on several occasions attended my sister Saloobai. On the 15th of last month my sister was residing at Parell, and on that day at about 2 P.M. I took the said Dya Parsad there in my phaeton. When we reached the house, we both went on to the verandah and as I wanted to go away for a minute, I left my *angrakah* and jacket on a nail in the wall of the verandah. At that time three notes of Rs. 1,000 each were in the pocket of the *angrakah*. Their Nos. are as follows :—63120, 71522, and 71523 I left the said Bawa Dya Parsad in the verandah. I returned after about half an hour, and put on my said jacket and *angrakah*. Bawa Dya Parsad was still there. I did not then notice whether the aforesaid notes were in the pocket of the *angrakah*. At about 4 o'clock I and the said Bawa Dya Parsad got into the phaeton, and we both drove to the house of Bawa Dya Parsad at Goombarwada. We entered his house, and then for the first time I noticed that the aforesaid three notes were missing from the pocket of my *angrakah*. As the said Bawa Dya Parsad was aware that I had such notes in my possession, I asked him whether he had taken them from my pocket. He replied he had taken a bundle of papers from my coat to wrap up medicine. I answered, 'that bundle of papers is my notes.'" He then said to me, "Don't fear I will give you the notes to-morrow". He failed to do so; and from time to time, he has put me off As he was attending my sister, I did not take criminal proceedings against him at once. He has left his house in Goombarwada and I do not know where he is now. I charge the said Bawa Dya Parsad with the theft of the aforesaid three notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and I pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law. I also pray that a search warrant may issue for the recovery of my said property.

The informant, after identifying the accused as the party alluded to in the foregoing information, further said—I have reason to believe that the aforesaid three notes of Rs. 1,000 each are in the house of one Pondlick, situate at new Fanaswady. I pray that a search warrant may be issued for the search of the house of the said Pondlick who had introduced the prisoner to me.

The prisoner reserved his cross-examination.

His Worship thereupon granted the search warrant to be issued for the search of the premises of Pondlic and adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 14th instant.

FORGERY AND FABRICATION OF FALSE EVIDENCE.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE *VS.* JAMES BAPTY.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey gave judgment in this suit. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 12,792-3.10 for damages caused to his trade and reputation and also to his property by alleged wrongful, malicious, and illegal acts on the part of the defendant. Messrs. Bapty & Co. were tenants, in and previous to the year 1873, of certain premises in Meadow Street, of which Messrs. Sorabjee and Pestonjee were the lessees, and the plaintiff held those premises as subtenant under the defendant, paying Rs. 30 per month. The lease of Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co. and also the term for which they had let the premises to Messrs. Bapty & Co., expired on the 28th of February, 1874, and the lease was transferred to Messrs. Ross & Co. The plaintiff called evidence and produced documents to show that he paid the rent for the premises to Messrs. Bapty & Co., or to Mr. James Pearse on their behalf, up to the end of the period of the former lease, and afterwards to Messrs. Ross and Co.; that he made a claim for Rs. 15 to be allowed from the rent on account of certain repairs he had had done, and a certain amount was allowed by Mr. Pearse on that account; that while he was absent from Bombay in March and April, 1874, the defendant, on false and malicious informations, obtained a distress warrant for money due alleged to be due to him for rent, and in execution of that warrant broke into the shop, which had been locked up; and that he was induced by such proceedings to pay into the Small Cause Court, under protest, other sums which the defendant claimed on account of rent. The principal item in his claim was Rs. 5,000 for damage to his trade and reputation, and the remainder of the Rs. 12,792-3-10 was on account of the documents which have been put in by the plaintiff and which are denounced as forgeries by the defendant; secondly, what is the relative position of the parties in the case; and thirdly, what is the law applicable to that position; and lastly, I shall comment on the oral evidence before the Court, in reference to what is laid down. The first document relied on for the plaintiff,—marked A. in the plaint, and which is signed by Mr. Pearse, on behalf of Messrs. Bapty Brothers, accepting the plaintiff as a monthly tenant from July 1873 to the 28th of February, 1874, is admitted by Mr. Pearse, and is not disputed at all. It is therefore not necessary for me further to allude to that letter. The next document, marked B in the plaint, is of a different character, and it becomes necessary for me to consider whether it is genuine or has been forged. I find that it is a gross and palpable forgery. This is clear upon every test that can be applied to the document. Its genuineness is entirely denied by Mr. Pearse, who is supposed to have executed it, and it differs from all the genuine receipts that have been produced, which are drawn out in the handwriting of, and signed by Mr. Pearse, on behalf of Messrs. Bapty Brothers. This receipt, however, is in the plaintiff's handwriting, and it is signed, moreover, in the most unbusiness-like and extraordinary manner. "Bapty Brothers" is merely written in the face of the receipt and the receipt-stamp remains undestroyed. It is alleged to be countersigned by a person named DeMello, who was a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Bapty, but who died before the suit was filed. The plaintiff says the receipt was first sent to him signed by DeMello alone, and, not satisfied with that, he sent it back, and had it signed by Mr. Pearse on behalf of Messrs. Bapty Brothers. We have several receipts produced which are undoubtedly in the handwriting of DeMello, and the writing of those receipts differ as much as handwritings can differ from the signature in the receipt before referred to. Moreover, no books are produced by the plaintiff, or called for from the defendant, to show that the sum this receipt refers to was ever actually paid or received; and, although it would, if genuine, have afforded a complete answer to that portion of the defendant's claim in the Small Cause Court, it was never produced in that Court, and was never hinted at until the present proceedings were instituted. Altogether, I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that this document is a forgery. I proceed next to consider the two letters written by the defendant to the plaintiff that bear the endorsements upon them, and it is with reference to those endorsements I shall have to make my remarks. It will be seen that my opinion is not so strong with reference to one of these endorsements as to the other, but I think it most convenient to consider the two together. The first is dated the 2nd of February, 1874, and states that the plaintiff is ready to pay the defendant's bills, provided he would allow Rs. 5 off the rent for each of the three months on account of the whitewashing, &c., he had had done to the premises. This letter is endorsed with the words—"We will allow you 2½ off each" (and then there is something torn out) "which is nearly 10 per cent. off.—J. P." The plaintiff before "March" which was necessary if the word "and" was used, but which, if "1st March" or any precise date was used, would not be necessary. However, as Mr. Ross has not suggested this doubt, and has not suggested that the word "end" has been fabricated, I cannot, of course, take upon myself to say that it is so. It takes the two acts of breaking into the shop and the execution of the distress warrant. It is clearly shown, I think, that the breaking in occurred about ten o'clock in the morning, and that the bailiff did not arrive till 12 or 1 o'clock, and I think I am justified in holding that the two acts were separate. Then, as to how far Mr. Pearse was justified in breaking the bars, as he said he did, I refer to the text-book cited on both sides—namely, Woodall's "Landlord and Tenant;" and I find it laid down there that if at the expiration of the term, the tenant and his family have gone away, and the house is locked up, with no one left in possession, the landlord is justified in breaking into the house and taking possession, and a trespass suit cannot be maintained against him. I think Mr. Bapty's act falls within the law as there laid down, and that it may be considered a distinct act from the execution of the distress, although it was doubtless an act which rendered that execution possible. His Lordship further said his mind could not see anything in the manner in which the distress warrants were executed which rendered the defendant liable to damages. As to the condition in which the shop was found there was an English proverb which said—"Three removals are as bad as a fire," and if the experience of mankind had led them to formulate such a motto as that with reference to a man's removal of his property with the utmost care, certainly where a man allowed three distresses to be executed on his property without attending himself on either occasion it was not surprising if some amount of damage was done to what was left on the premises. As to papers having been destroyed, his Lordship said there was no evidence of any such damage having been committed during the distress. His Lordship further said he wished to express his strong disapproval of the charges made against Mr. Pearse by the plaintiff, who had not hesitated not only to charge Mr. Pearse, only with executing the distress warrant harshly and inconsiderately, but to denounce him as a sort of housebreaker and robber, and as having stolen his watches and his money from the till A more unwarrantable charge it was impossible to conceive. After commenting upon several points in the evidence, his Lordship said the damages the plaintiff claimed, supposing the distress warrant had been wrongfully executed, were monstrous. Instead of being a great merchant, carrying on a large wholesale business as he would lead the Court to believe, he had merely a petty shop of oilman's stores, and the largest purchase he could point to as having ever made was a paltry purchase of Rs. 200. The plaintiff had made a most gross charge, too, against the learned Judge of the Small Cause Court, and said that Mr. Spencer, sitting there in Court to do justice, had refused to receive his evidence, and listened only to what Mr. Jefferson said. His Lordship considered he should not disgrace his duty if he did not intimate that the Court considered these allegations were made without a shadow of foundation. His Lordship also thought he should express his grave disapprobation, of the manner in which the plaintiff had brought in his two sons to perjure themselves as regarded the facts of the case. It was a very bad case; a great deal of fraudulent evidence had been produced, and there had been a vast amount of perjury, on behalf of the plaintiff. The decree of the Court would be for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. Hart, who with Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the defendant, asked his Lordship to direct the Public Prosecutor to proceed against the plaintiff in respect of the forgeries he had produced as evidence.

His Lordship made a general order, leaving the precise nature of the charge to be settled hereafter.

The plaintiff said it was his intention to appeal against the decision, and complained that he had lost his suit merely because counsel had been engaged on the other side and he had conducted his case himself.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO AND THE MISSIONARIES OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(*Ceylon Examiner*, August 1.)

WHEN we last wrote we could only briefly allude to the painful difference which had arisen between the Bishop of this diocese and the clergy of the Church Missionary Society. That difference far from being healed, we regret to say, has since grown wider and wider, and engrosses public attention to a greater extent than any similar matter in the previous history of the Church. There was a good deal of public feeling manifested in 1868 when Bishop Claughton endeavoured to bring the Church of England clergy under a Colonial synod with his Lordship at its head, but the opposition with which he was met speedily taught him that discretion was the better part of valour, and he ended the contest by retiring from the field with the best grace possible under the circumstances. It is, however, plain from subsequent revelations, that though his Lordship had not the courage to fight out the battle to the bitter end, he as well as his immediate predecessor, Bishop Chapman, and his immediate successor, Bishop Jermyn, were all more or less imbued with the idea of devising some means for bringing the Church Missionaries more under the direct control of the Bishop and the chaplains. It is therefore not difficult to imagine that all or some one or other of the three retired Bishops had taken Bishop Coplestone in hand before the departure for Ceylon, and impressed on him the necessity of carrying out the traditional policy of the Church as understood by themselves. We trust we are doing the predecessors of Dr. Copleston no injustice in ascribing to them the policy of which he has become the exponent; but Dr. Copleston's declaration that he had made up his mind on the subject before leaving England leaves hardly room for any doubt. Assuming the correctness of this hypothesis we might comment upon the courage which shrank from an obviously difficult task, and the prudence which suggested its delegation to a young and inexperienced official as likely a disciple as Dr. Copleston. But whether Dr. Copleston was inspired by his episcopal predecessors, or initiated the movement out of his own inner consciousness, the spectacle of a divided Church to which Christians equally with heathens are treated, is by no means calculated to exalt our opinion of episcopal grace. Individually, and speaking for ourselves as a member of the Church of England, we could never concede the claims to the grace of episcopacy put forward by the head of the Anglican Church, nevertheless we have always supported the theory of an established Church, not on General Bainbridge's principle that "the Church will go to the dogs without a Bishop's presence," but because it is our conviction that a state church was an essential element in the machinery of a Christian Government in a heathen country—especially when the religious traditions of the people are so intimately associated with the State support of religion. The Buddhists and Hindoo temples throughout the island are largely and some of them wealthily endowed, and as these endowments were mostly acts of Royal munificence, the native population see no injustice in the present Government apportioning a small portion of the revenue for the maintenance of the religion of the Queen. Viewed in this light there is neither injustice nor impiety involved in the fact of an established Church—that is, a state paid Church in a heathen land—though the state pay is drawn from a revenue largely contributed by heathens. Futhermore, the state Church here has been a non-aggressive institution, and while the work of christianizing the natives was taken up by the various missionary bodies, it contented itself hitherto with preaching and ministering to the congregations belonging to the Church at the principal chaplaincies. So far therefore as regards the work of proselytization the state Church had very little to do, that portion of the Church of England work being divided between the Church, and Gospel Propagation Society Missionaries. The former while yielding due obedience in all things lawful to the Bishop, have occupied an altogether different position from the latter in the matter of organization and internal economy. Belonging as they do to the Evangelical section of the church, they have viewed with suspicion every attempt at interference with their organization, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that their fears should have been alarmed, by the unprecedented claims put forward by Bishop Copleston, to bring them under, not merely his Lordship's, but also his Chaplains' control. The S. P. G. Missionaries on the other hand have always shown ready compliance to follow the Bishop in all things, and it has no doubt proved irritating to his lordship to find in his diocese two bodies of clergy both professing allegiance to him as their ordinary, but the one obedient and confiding, and the other recalcitrant and distrustful. This state of affairs could not but lead to an open rupture, a rupture which has taken the extreme form of deposition of, with one exception, all the Church Missionary clergy. Their licenses have been withdrawn, and we have now in our midst churches without pastors, congregations without ministers, and clergymen without any spiritual functions. This we cannot but deplore as a sad spectacle, and however or whenever the wound thus inflicted on a good cause may be healed, the ugly scar which will inevitably be left behind cannot fail to prove a shame and a reproach. That the Bishop might have avoided all this scandal by exercising a little more conciliation, and that the Church Missionaries too might have contributed to a peaceful solution of the difficulty by meeting the Bishop half way, may be urged with some degree of plausibility, but all who are familiar with the whole history of the present controversy—a history which will be found in detail on another page—will grant that the time for compromise is past. The Church Missionaries have appealed to the Home Conference, and until their decision is known matters will remain in the present state. To the mean time much public sympathy is felt for the deprived clergy, and more than one public meeting have been held and expressions of sympathy for the missionaries recorded.

The following letter, addressed to the Churchwardens of Christ Church by the Rev. J. I. Jones, whose license was withdrawn by the Bishop, has been published :—

To the Churchwardens, Christ Church, Galle Face.

My dear Friends,—Valuing very highly your good opinion and that of my congregation, I am glad of the opportunity you have given me of explaining the difficulties which have arisen with the

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN SZECHUEN.

(The Celestial Empire.)

SHANGHAI, 1st JULY.

THE news which reaches us this week from the province of Szechuen is, beyond all doubt, of a most alarming nature. Not only are the native Christians subjected to the utmost cruelties, but the hatred of the people appears, at the instigation of the mandarins, to be directed towards foreigners generally. In the present critical state of affairs between China and the West it would be impolitic to ignore the danger which threatens foreigners in Szechuen: and ask our readers' attention to the following features of the story, which fully deserve a more than passing notice.

Now it is a singular fact that it is the French who seem to be honoured with the greatest share of Chinese malignity; and, pre eminently, French missionaries. There are certain facts which, in a measure, explain this feeling from a Chinaman's point of view. The presence of the English in China is, to him, reasonable enough. He knows exactly the amount and value of the stake which we have here, he appreciates the extent of our commerce, and he has been taught, though he may have forgotten the lesson, to respect our arms. He can see that, whether he cares for English trade or not, a large English trade exists, and so far the position which England assumes is logical and comprehensible enough. But the same test cannot be applied to Frenchmen; and your semi-enlightened Chinaman entirely fails to see why they are in China at all. When he finds that the bulk of Frenchmen are engaged in propagandist work, and devote their whole energies to the spread of a Faith which is universally regarded with suspicion and distrust, his pleasantfiction increases; and he opens his ears with only too great readiness to any unfavourable report of their proceedings. But it is not primarily from the uncultured labourer that the Catholic has so much to fear. He has incurred the jealousy of the official and literary class by what we have already often condemned as an arrogant and unwarrantable assumption of official rank, and the extraordinary claim of jurisdiction over his converts; and having thus made an enemy of the mandarin, he finds his ground seriously undermined with the peasantry. The most deadly opposition immediately begins. The *literati* exert their utmost ingenuity in fabricating charges, the utter atrocity of which is only equalled by the shamelessness with which they are put forth. The brutish populace believe every word that they are told, and the mandarins have only to spread as many stories as they have time to invent. At last persecution sets in, which gradually works up to such a crisis as was reached in 1871 by the Plot of the Summer Solstice. And while we are upon the subject of irritating influences, we may mention another curious cause of complaint that is alleged against foreigners resident in Szechuen. A respectable Chinese informs us that they are generally credited with a systematic depreciation of the silver currency, and are in the habit of extracting the gold, a small percentage of which undoubtedly exists, from the ages above. The amount of wealth thus amassed, our informant, is enormous, and it is this, and not any specific religious practice or dogma enforced, which lies at the root of much hostility. How far there may be any ground for this strange accusation we are not in a position to say: we quote the assertion as it comes to us, as one of the native stories. The chemical process by which the result is achieved was first put in force at Kiangpeh; it then came to Hankow, and has since been not altogether unknown in Shanghai. But however this may be, it does not affect the question at issue one single whit: and more remains behind. The persecution of the Szechuen Catholics does not emanate primarily from the local mandarins: but from the Central Government itself. Our correspondent at Hankow City, in company with others, have been received by the provincial authorities from Peking, referring to a contemplated war of extermination against foreigners at large, and fostering the hostile feelings of the populace. If this be true—and our authority is sufficiently respectable—we can only say that it sheds light upon much which has hitherto been imperfectly comprehended. If secret despatches of a violently anti-foreign nature, inciting to massacre and war, have been issued by the Central Government to the officials in Yunnan, we see no reason why we should hesitate to believe that similar advices may have been sent to the officials in Yunnan a year and a half ago. But the fact remains that the present situation in Szechuen is one of serious if not imminent danger, and furnishes grave reasons for suspecting the good faith of the Imperial Government. The condition of political relations is just now so delicate that a straw may show in what direction the wind is blowing, and we are afraid that it is indeed a baneful blast that is being wafted to us from the West.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WE give to-day part of the report of the Select Committee on the depreciation of silver which refers to the

PRODUCTION OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Your Committee have carefully considered:—

1. The yield of the United States mines during the year 1875.

2. The estimates framed for that yield for the year 1876.

And they have especially examined all the available information officially furnished with regard to the development of the mines of the Comstock Lode, which have so largely contributed to the total yield.

Your Committee, while they felt the extreme importance of obtaining full information in respect of these mines, which are certain, in so large a measure, to affect the future price of silver, nevertheless abstained from calling witnesses with regard to them. They considered that only persons intimately acquainted with the mines themselves would be competent to speak with full knowledge on the subject; but such persons, unless specially appointed to inspect the mines by some Government authority, would probably be interested in the success of the mines, and their evidence could scarcely be treated as altogether impartial.

Unofficial estimates of the value of these mines, if adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons, might be utilised for speculative purposes, while your Committee would have been without the power to check or ascertain their correctness. On the other hand, your Committee have no hesitation in giving a prominent place in their report to the official statements made, as to the capacity of the mines, by Government authorities in the United States. It must, however, be distinctly understood that your Committee, in giving publicity to the information conveyed in these statements, do not in any way make themselves responsible either for the statistics which are put forward in them or for the opinions expressed.

The following official documents have been received, extracts from which are printed with the evidence:—

The Report of the Director of the Mint, United States, for 1874-75, containing—A Report of Professor Rogers on the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, 15th November 1875.

Report on Statistics of mines and mining in the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, for the year 1874, by R. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics.

The Biennial Report of Mr. Whitehill, the State Mineralogist of the State of Nevada for the years 1873 and 1874.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year 1875.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in answer to a Senate Resolution of 16th March 1876, a Report of the Director of the Mint, showing the production of gold and silver in the United States and in other countries of the World from 1845, to 1875, inclusive.

Reports from Mr. Booker, English Consul at San Francisco, for the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875.

Information as to the new mines is given in most of these documents, but they also furnish valuable data with reference to many other important points connected with the silver question

The recent discoveries of highly productive silver mines have mainly been on the so-called "Comstock Lode." The director of the Mint states that "the Pacific Coast was surprised by the reported discovery of an ore-body in the Comstock Lode, which surpassed in extent and richness all others previously met with." Of these mines, the Consolidated Virginia Mine, together with the California and the Best and Belcher, (all worked by the same parties), forms the newest and apparently the richest group.

Mr. Whitehill, the State Mineralogist for the State of Nevada writing in 1875 of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, states that "during the past two years (1873 and 1874) this mine has yielded bullion to the value of 5,000,000 dollars, the principal of it since last June. The yield for September was 562,000 dollars, and for October 610,000 dollars. The daily yield of the ore is about 400 tons; about 44 per cent. of the value of the bullion is gold. * * * It is estimated that there are standing in the mine above the 1,550 foot level, over 45 millions of dollars worth of ore; below it is as yet unexplored." Mr. Whitehill then proceeds to write of the adjoining mine, the California, from which it should be particularly observed, no amount of bullion worth mentioning was raised in 1875. The actual raising of ore has only just begun. Of this mine he says "the discovery of rich ore in this mine was the result of the developments made in the Consolidated Virginia. The same body of ore extends from one to the other, and how far beyond is not yet determined. The first discovery of this ore was on the 1,500 foot level. The ore here averages 600 dollars per ton. About 10 feet below the 1,500 foot level, the richest portion of the ore is found. It is said to average here 1,200 dollars per ton. It has been estimated by reliable persons, that this bonanza will yield over 100 000,000 dollars."

Mr. Raymond, the Commissioner of Mining Statistics, in his Report for the year 1874, writes as follows of the same group of mines:—"So far as this ground has been explored it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion as to the actual dimensions of the ore-body. . . . . As has been remarked, the ore varies in quality: extraordinarily rich streaks are met with. In some places 50 feet in the cross-cuts the ore assays 900 dollars, and again, sections of 200 feet assay 150 dollars;" "on the other hand, in some places the ore will not assay above 50 dollars." "Fabulous reports and estimates have been given varying from 150,000,000 to 1,500,000 dollars 'in sight.' It is reasonable to suppose that the ground from the Best and Belcher north line to the Ophir south line" (apparently the ground of the Consolidated Virginia and the California) "will yield, judging from present developments and present yield, ore for two years to come at the present rate of extraction, viz., 450 to 580 tons daily. The quality of the ore is a matter of pure speculation. At present the average is about 150 dollars per ton." Mr. Lucklow thinks that 160 dollars may possibly be an average of the whole mass referred to, but this is merely a prudent guess." "The California is not yet producing." In the Best and Belcher, much good ore is anticipated, but the work is progressing slowly."

An average of 500 tons of ore per day, giving 150 Dollar's worth of bullion per ton, would, taking the year at 300 working days, give an annual yield of 22,000,000 dollars, or 4,400,000*l*. If, as your Committee have understood, work is not suspended on Sundays, the amount would be considerably larger.

It is important, however, to observe at this point that the bullion produced in most of the silver mines of the United States, but especially in those of the Comstock Lode, contains a large proportion of gold In several of the documents submitted to your Committee, it is stated that one third of the total value estimated to be produced in the United States should be deducted for gold, leaving two-thirds for silver. In the Comstock Lode the value of the gold contained in the bullion is stated on all hands to amount to nearly 45 per cent. The director of the Mint of the United States, in alluding in his last report to "the fabulous accounts which reached Europe of the discoveries made near the close of 1874 on the Comstock Lode" writes: "Some of the accounts not only placed an excessive estimate on the probable yield of the extensive ore body, but the *very important fact that the bullion from that source is in value nearly half gold, appears to have escaped attention.*" The actual results of parcels of bullion received in this country from the State of Nevada were placed before your Committee, as shown by account sales, and corroborate the estimate given. Accordingly, when certain mines, or groups of silver mines in the United States are stated to have yielded a given sum, the fact of gold entering on so large a scale into the amount must never be forgotten. The omission to take this circumstance into account, and the difficulty of determining what the actual deduction should be in the case of different mines, have caused a great part of the confusion and discrepancies which are to be the various estimates formed of the production of silver in the United States.

Taking 45 per cent. as the proportion of gold in the mines of the Comstock Lode, the estimate of the annual product must be reduced from 22,000,000 dollars to 12,100,000 dollars, *i. e.*, from 4,400,000*l.* to 2,420 000*l*

In the latter part of the year 1865, the Director of the Mint himself visited these mines, and your Committee, therefore, think it right to give his account of them almost in full:

"*New and Extensive Developments of Precious Metal Ores on the Comstock Lode.*

"It was a curious coincidence that, about the time the new spacious Mint at San Francisco was completed, and increased facilities given the Carson Mint by the duplication of its coining machinery, the Pacific coast should be surprised by the reported discovery of an ore body in the Comstock Lode which surpassed in extent and richness all others that had been previously met with.

"Since the usefulness of those mints to the country at large, and more especially California and Nevada, depended upon the supply of the precious metals which they receive for manipulation, it was important to ascertain how far the expectations of an abundant supply from that source were likely to be realised. Additional interest was given to this discovery in consequence of the passage of an Act of Congress looking to preparations for a return to specie payments.

"In view of these facts, and being in California during the summer on official business, I felt it my duty to obtain correct information respecting the extent of the ore body and its prospective yield of bullion. I accordingly sought a conference with the managers of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, in which the discovery was represented to have been made, and explained to them my views, stating that the information sought was deemed important for the use of the Government.

"The gentlemen applied to cheerfully acquiesced in my wishes, and volunteered every aid they could give in promoting my object, offering to allow me to select any one whom I thought proper to go into the mines for the purpose of making full observations and measurements, and to take specimens from the several drifts, cross-cuts, and winzes for assay, representing as nearly as could be obtained, an average of the ore body.

"In view of this offer, I determined to make a personal inspection of these mines, and to call to my aid the services of Professor Robert E. Rogers, who, as before stated, had been selected for the important duty of superintending the equipment of the refinery in the new mint at San Francisco. The annual settlement of the San Francisco mint having been completed, I visited Virginia City in company with Professor Rogers, on the 16th day of July. After spending a day in examining the topography of the locality, and the general course of the Comstock Lode, as exhibited by the workings along its line, we entered the mines, and on the first day examined the drifts and cross-cuts, which had been made on the 1,400, 1,500 and 1,550 feet levels, observing the course of the same and making such a collection of specimens as seemed to us to represent an average of the character of the ore body. Upon comparing our views, it appeared that there were some points which needed a further and corroborative inspection, and accordingly the next day Professor Rogers repeated his visit into the mines, settled the points that had been omitted on the first day, and gathered a second extensive collection of specimens for assay.

"On the 26th of August, having official business at the Carson Mint, I again visited the mines, repeated their inspection, and examined especially the explorations which had been made since my previous visit, taking specimens from them for assay.

"At my request, the superintendent of the mines has furnished a statement showing the explorations and developments made from 26th August, the date of my last visit, up to the 2nd instant (November).

"In the meantime, the assays of the specimens taken have been made under the supervision of Professor Rogers.

"With the data thus obtained, we have been able to arrive at somewhat definite conclusions as to the probable yield of these mines. These conclusions are embodied in a Report by Professor Rogers, herewith submitted, and in which I concur."

* * * * * * *

"H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint."

Professor Rogers had reported as follows:—

* * * * * * *

"My explorations through these mines were accomplished during two prolonged visits, made on separate days; one in company with yourself, and the other under the guidance of the Superintendent. This was a work not merely of a general or superficial character, but of careful and laborious investigation, in which all the galleries and cross-cuts on the different accessible levels were critically inspected and scrutinised with reference to the body of ore that might be within view, and its appearance in point of quality.

* * * * * * *

"The following brief description of the position of these mines, which lie in the same general line of ore body that constitutes what is commonly known as the 'Comstock Lode,' may aid the mine in forming a better idea of their character, and will serve to explain the principles which have guided the Engineers and Superintendent in laying off the work for exploring their extent and mining the ore.

"The surface of the whole country around Virginia City is rough, broken, and hilly. At this immediate locality there is a long lofty range extension of the Washoe Mountains, at places some hundred feet in elevation above the plain, whose steep slope to the valley below faces towards the east, and whose general trend is north and south. About midway up the slope the croppings of the ore of these and of many other mines of the Lode are visible.

"The first excavations which were made in the early workings here were upon these croppings, but in due time it was discovered that the ore-body dipped toward the east in a measure parallel with the surface of the mountain-side, though having no physical nor geological relation to that superficial outline. As a consequence of this discovery, the present shaft, known as that of the Consolidated Virginia Mine, was sunk at a point down the slope many hundred feet to the east of its outcropping.

"It is from this shaft that all the ore from the Consolidated Virginia and California mines has been lifted, until the recent fire, which destroyed the hoisting-machinery.

"The slope of the ore-body of these mines is from 40 to 45° towards the east, and its trend or line of length is nearly north and south, or in the direction of the line of the containing mountain-like range.

This being the relative position of the vertical shaft to the sloping body of ore, it is evident that no ore would be looked for in the descent until several hundred feet had been reached. In point of fact 1,300 feet of rock were passed through before any horizontal drifting was done to intercept the ore.

"Ore of profitable richness having been met with at this level (the 1,300 feet level, as it is called), the shaft was sunk to the depth of 100 feet more, and a similar horizontal drift run in to test the continuance of the ore. Finding that the ore-body on this the 1,400 feet level was undiminished in abundance, and richer than that on the 1,300 feet level, the shaft was carried down a second 100 feet, with a view to explore a 1,500 feet level; and finally, under the encouragement afforded in every successive foot of descent, a double winze has been put down recently in the California Mine to a depth of 110 feet below the 1,550 feet level.

"The shafts having been sunk successfully to the depths here indicated, the principle adopted for exploring and probing the extent of ore on each level was to run galleries and cross-cuts.

* * * * * * *

"In the brief narrative of the progressive development of the mines above given, it is seen that by this only safe and satisfactory mode of testing the length, depth, and width of the ore-body, it has been rendered possible to block out in cubes of a hundred square each, the metal-bearing mass so far as penetrated to view, and to thus reach an approximate estimate of the probable aggregate ultimate product of gold and silver from these mines.

* * * * * * *

"In speaking of these mines they have been referred to here in language common to both. The line which divides them is only a property boundary, there being two companies, but under one management. The ore is of the same character, and the east and west walls identical for them both.

"The claim of the Consolidated Virginia Mine is 710 feet long, and that of the California Mine is 600 feet. The explored width of the ore-mass on the 1,500 feet level averages 260 feet.

"With the data in our possession, and the maps before us, I may venture upon the following calculations, and estimate the total ultimate product of the gold and silver of the ore-body of these mines.

"On an inspection of the official surveys exhibiting the galleries and cross-cuts, it would seem fair to conclude that, with proper allowances, the ore-body equals an amount which, taken at the actual assays, would give as the ultimate yield of the two mines, 300,000,000 dollars; but, to guard against a chance of overestimating, I take the assays at one-half that ascertained, which will place the production at not less than 150,000,000 dollars.

"With a view to make due allowance for interruptions to the continuity of the body of ore which lies between the 1,500 and 1,400 feet levels, the whole of the ore contained between the 1,400 and 1,300 feet levels is thrown out, and not embraced in the estimate. It may also be stated that the very promising ore developments below the 1,550 feet levels, the assays of which run very high, have also been omitted in the calculations.

* * * * * * *

R. E. ROGERS,

15th November 1875.

"Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint.

The ultimate total yield of the mines is thus estimated at the very least at 150,000,000 dollars. If 45 per cent. be deducted for gold, the calculated amount would be 82,500,000 dollars, or 16,500,000*l.*, worth of silver.

Your Committee have thus extracted calculations from official sources, and have shown how those calculations work out; but it must be understood that they have no other means of judging of the correctness of the figures than any reader of the Reports which have been cited. They proceed to state what the mines are reported to have actually yielded in 1875, and during the first quarter 1876.

The Report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1875, gives, in the table of the yield of the State of Nevada, about 11,500,000 dollars as the estimated product of the Consolidated Virginia Mine. But for the year ending 31st December 1875, the report of the Comp a ownirg the mines states that it yielded 17,000,000 dollars. The actual dividends paid are stated to have been 12,000,000 dollars. More would have been produced, but for a fire which occurred on the 26th October 1875, and stopped all work till the 13th December. The amount of 17,000,000 dollars represents 3,400,000*l.* but deducting 45 per cent. for gold, it becomes 9,350,000 dollars, or 1,870,000*l.* of silver.

The result of three months' working, in the year 1876, has been forwarded to the Director of the Paris Mint by Colonel Jules Berton, the President of the *Bureau des Mines des Etats du Pacifique.* This gentleman has no mission from the French Minister of Finance, but the Mint Administration has requested him to procure any information he can gather in the United States on the monetary question. Monsieur Berton, in his letter, dated Virginia (Nevada), 5th April 1876, writes to the Director of the Mint, as follows:—

"I have the honour of forwarding to you, in anticipation of my detailed Reports on the great silver mines of Nevada, which I have examined during my stay in this State, a fresh notice of the production of the precious metals during the month of March. I will concern myself for the present only with the Consolidated Virginia Mine, of which the wealth appears boundless, and surpasses by much that of the other mines, except the California, which promises results just as extraordinary. but which will not be in working order for some weeks.

"As I had the honour of informing you in my last notice, the production of the Consolidated Virginia Mine has again increased during the month of March, in proportions which have never been reached by the richest mines of the world. The following extraordinary results were obtained during the month:—

"Nine hundred and eighty-one bars of precious metal,—

	Dollars.	Cents.	£
Value in gold....45 per cent.	1,636 917	56	(327 000)
Value in silver ..55 ,,	1,997,301	36	(499,000)
Total value, gold and silver.	3,634,218	92	(826,000)

"The production of the Consolidated Virginia Mine during the first three months of 1876 is divided as follows:—

	Dollars.	Cent.
January	1.796 726	99
February	2 831 930	44
March	3,634 218	92
	8,262,876	35" = (1,650 000*l.*)

The yield, if continued on the scale of these three months, would be about 33,000,000 dollars for the year, or 6,600,000*l.* Deducting 45 per cent. for gold, the silver produced would amount to 18,150,000 dollars, or 3,630,000*l.* a year.

Your Committee present these figures as they have received them. Bearing in mind that the California Mine is stated "not to be as yet in working order," the yield as given in this statement appears greatly to exceed the estimates found in the various official Reports.

The following is a recapitulation of the estimates and facts thus adduced with regard to these mines:—

Annual Yield:

For 1873 and 1874.. 5,000 000 dollars (1,000,000*l.*) value of bullion. (State Mineralogist.)		
For the year ending June 1875...11,000,000 dollars (2,200,000*l.*) value of bullion. (Report of Director of Mint.)		
Year 1875.—	£.	
Actual results, 17.000,000 dlrs. (3,400,000*l.*) value of bullion.	1,870,000	silver only.
Estimate for 1876, on Colonel Berton's Report of first three months, 33,000,000 dollars (6 600 000*l.*) value of bullion.	3,630,000	,,
Daily Yield of Ore in Tons:		
Estimate in Mr. Raymond's Report, written early in 1875, 450 to 580 tons daily, average value, 150 to 160 dollars per ton.		
Annual yield on this basis, 22,000 000 dlrs. (4 400,000*l.*) do.	2,420,000	,,
Ultimate Yield:		
Report of Professor Rogers, adopted by Director of Mint, "Consolidated Virginia" and "California" Mines, ore-body equals an amount which at actual assays would give 300,000,000 dollars (60.000.000*l.*) as ultimate yield; but, to guard against over-estimating, takes the assays as giving 150,000 000 dollars (30 000,000*l.*) This represents *in silver only*	16,500,000	,,

State Mineralogist estimates ultimate yield of "California" Mine at 100,000,000 dlrs. (40,000,000*l.*) and estimated ore-body of "Consolidated Virginia" standing in sight above the 1.550 foot level, at 3,000,000 dlrs. (8,000,000*l.*) Below that level it is incalculable."

(To be Continued.)

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Jeolalee.....Curseljee Dossabhey.
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Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
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